LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

CAPTURE OF FIRST RUSSIAN PRIZES.

BLOCKADE OF ODESSA.

PURTHER ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS-COT-TON RISING-CONSOLS 874 TO 88.

The U. S. Mail steamship Pacific, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, April 19, at 2 P.M., arrived at this port yesterday morning about 9 o'clock. The Africa arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Monday, April 17.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 18, 1854.

The alliance between Austria and the Western Powers is not yet sealed; still Lord Aberdeen, in servile flirtation with Francis Joseph. the "young hope of " his country," does not despair to get hold of him. It is strange to perceive that France has no objection against the Austrian alliance, since Austria and France have, for centuries past, always been antagonists, and all the traditions of French glory, ever since the sixteenth century, are connected with the bumiliation of Austria. And that antagonism is not fictitious; it is the natural result of their geographical position toward Italy, which lies midway be tween them. France cannot allow Austrian influence to become paramount in the Pyrenean peninsula, while Austria is always eager to oppose and to destroy French ascendancy in Italy. Even in our days the only official excuse of the French occupation of Rome was the prevention of an Austrian occupation. Besides, the dynastic interests of Napoleon have only two enemies to fear-Legitimacy and Revolution. But Legitimacy and divine right are just as much the basis of the House of Hapsburg as the principle of the people's sovereignty is the basis of all Bonspartist pretensions. How can these antagonistic principles ever be reconciled? Napoleon I. tried it by marrying an Austrian Archduchess, but the Emperor Francis, his father-in-law, turned not only against the French Emperor at the very first opportunity, but even against his own grandson, the son of Napoleon, and deprived him of the throne of France in order to reëstablish the divine right of the Bourbons. As to Revolution. an Austrian alliance with France gives its direction to the Czar.

The Alliance with the Western Powers and a rupture with Russia finds great opposition at the Austrian Court. England and France cannot give assistance to Francis Joseph against his people, while Russia either ean stir them up or crush them. Besides, the army of Austria-that is to say, the officers of the army, the most efficient supporters of the House of Hapsburg-have a great dislike to England. The treatment of Haynau at the brewery of Messrs. Barelay & Perkins was such an insult to the "point d'honneur" of the Austrian officers that they cannot forgive it. At the funeral of the Duke of Wellington the Austrian army was not represented, though he had held the rank of an Austrian Field Marshal. It is therefore not very probable that such an alliance could be concluded; and even if it should be made, it cannot be sincere, and probably would only serve the Russians. and again confirm Urquhart's celebrated observation. that "since 1789 English policy has always served "Russia, even when apparently hostile to the Czar."

It is reported that Prince Barclay de Tolly, son of the late General in the Russian service, is on his way to England and France with new propositions. The heart of Aberdeen is of course gladdening, for the old man believes in peace, and his respect for the Czar is so great that he is unwilling to do any harm to so excellent a friend of forty years' standing.

I forgot in my last letter to correct a mistake in my previous correspondence. Florestan, Duke of Vaten tinois, of the house of Grimaldi, by divine right tyrant of Monaco, but by the will of the people an exile since 1848, was not brought back, as first reported, by the King of Sardinia himself in order to reestablish divine right; it was an attempt of his own. He returned to his principality, escorted by an army of twenty soling his capital and his palace in the dead of night; but on the following morning his rebellious lieges expelled his formidable army without bloodshed, and captured the potentate and shut him up, and the King of Sardinia sent him to a fortress. Such was the end of the great attempt at restoration in the important principality of Monaco, which contains 7,000 inhabitants, not 3,000, as I had stated by mistake. But miserable as the attempt and the failure were, it is yet a new defeat of the principle of divine right. It seems the soil of Europe becomes less congenial to that plant, and a very short time may aproot it altogether. Still, with the Courts it is yet rampant. The King of Sardinia declares now he had the Prince detained only for his own safety, and sent him back to France. Had it been Mazzini, he would have been shot.

In Greece the sympathizing movement is growing in spite of the defeat of the first fillibuster parties, and of the apathy of the Thessalians, who do not rise. But the King and the Queen have already lost the control, and Russian tendencies, and even the wish of being placed under a Russian Grand-Duke, are openly avowed. The throne may soon become vacant by the flight of King Othe, the most imbecile of European

Vienna papers inform as that on the 6th the Turks voluntarily evacuated Chernavoda, on the Danube, at the head of Lake Karassu, and retreated to Bazardjik, where Mustapha Pasha is concentrating his army. The Russians, however, have not yet occupied all the Dobrodia, but only the country on the Danube; the shores of the Black Sea and even the hights of Babadagh seem to be held by the Turks; on the other hand we do not hear anything more of the crossing of the Danube by Omer Pasks at Simnitzs, Turns and Kalarssh. The Vienna telegraph is silent about this move: at Paris, therefore, people believe in Russian reverses. Still they cannot be of any importance, since they would have transpired by way of Belgrade. In Constantinople the discontent of the patriotic party becomes daily stronger, and unless the Anglo-French suxiliaries arrive soon. Rechid Pasha and the new Sheikh el Islam will have to yield to Mehemet Ali Pasha and to the more energetic men of the war party. The equality of all the subjects of the Sultan before the law, which involves the submission of the Christians to the muchdreaded military conscription, is not very palatable to the Bulgarians and Greeks of the plains; still in Salonichi the rich merchants, chiefly Greeks and Armenians, offered a purse of 100,000 piastres, equal to about \$5,000, to the Sultan, for war expenses as a token of their devotion and lovalty. They were, in fact, suspected of favoring the Greek movement around Arta, and give this proof of their patriotic

The Russians regard the poor Moldo-Wallschians as already their subjects, and treat those who have joined the army of the Sultan-their liege lord-as rebels. Some of these unlucky fellows captured near Kalafat, were condemned to forced labor in the salt mines for life, but were respited and pardoned ; that is to say, their term of forced labor was reduced to ten years by order of Gen. Baron Budberg, who is well aware that no felon can survive the forced labor in the

ill-ventilated salt mines at Oka for more than ten years. Baron Budberg is a German in the Russian service. The Russian officials are angry that the Poles do not display Russian patriotism, and do not seem to care for the success of the Russians. They point to the behavior of the Protestant German nobility of the Baltic provinces, who all display an almost incredible enthusiasm for the victory of the orthodox Czar.

I informed you, some time back, about a pretended reform in regard to serfdom, which, according to The London Times, amounted to a regulation of the time which the serf owes to his lord. But now I can assure you upon the best authority that such was not the case. The Czar does not interfere so strongly with the peculiar institution. The ukase forbids only the system of leases; no proprietor in White Russia and in the western provinces is allowed to let his land and serfs; he must administer his estates himself, since it is acknowledged that the lessees treat the serfs still barsher than the proprietor. The measure, as you see, has a great social and political bearing. The Czar is beginning to concentrate an army likewise in Poland, whether as a reserve for his Turkish army, or as a means of threatening Prussia and Austria. I cannot say.

Admiral Plumridge has taken some Russian merchantships in the Baltic, the first prizes in the war, but nothing important has as yet happened in that quarter. Admiral Dundas in the Black Sea avoids the Russians most cautiously. Omer Pasha was ordered not to attack the Russians until the Anglo-French auxiliaries arrive. while Lord Raglan and the Duke of Cambridge are enjoying the hospitalities of the French Emperor and do not leave Paris until Thursday. Indeed it is astonishing that the Russians have not made greater progress. You may be sure that no soldier of the Anglo-French army will see a Russian before the end of May, and probably not even then, since the 75,000 auxiliaries will remain at Constantinople as garrison, and occupy Greece in order to prevent any filibuster expedition. Lord Raglan is not anxious to fight, and wishes as little as Admiral Dundas to encounter the Russians. All this would not be a great misfortune to Turkey if it did not interfere with the plans of Omer Pasha, and if Lord Redcliffe would not keep the gallant commander-in-chief on the defensive. The fatal orders from Constantinople check the military ardor of the Turkish army, and give time to the Czar to develop all his military resources. Never has a great nation made such a miserable war as England and France are carrying on now. None can therefore be astonished if Mr. Urquhart's agitation acquires consistency, and people accuse the Ministry of treason. The report about the death of Col. Dieu and the violation of Servian territory by Russia is not confirmed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 18, 1854. The Governments of England and France are said to have at last exchanged copies of an offensive and defensive treaty, comprising Five Articles. The con-

tents are not yet known.

The treaty between Austria and Prussia is not yet concluded, the point of dissension being the occupation of the frontiers touching on Russian Poland. which the Prussian Court partly declines.

On the 6th Aprila Te Deum was celebrated at Atens in honor of the anniversary of Greek Independence. It was not attended by the Embassadors of the Western Powers. On the same day the Observer of Athena registered sixteen royal ordonnances accepting the resignation of twenty-one generals, colonels, and other officers, all of whom were about to join the insurgents. On the day following the news reached Athens that the insurgents had been fearfully beaten near Arts. The very place where the battle was fought denotes that the insurrection had made not the slightest progress, and that its only victims until now have been the Greek peasants themselves who inhabit the frontier districts of the kingdom of Greece.

You will remember that in 1827 the Embassadors of Russia. England and France demanded that the Sublime Porte should recall every Turk from Greece, whether settled there or not. The Turks refusing to acquiesce, obedience was enforced by the battle of Navarino. A similar order has now been issued against the Greeks, on the part of the Sublime Porte; and as neither the letter of Reshid Pasha to Mr. Metaxas, the Greek Embassador, nor the circular of Lord Strat-ford de Redcliffe to the British Consuls, has yet been published in the London papers, I give you a translation of each from the Journal de Constantinople of April 5:

April 5:

"Answer of Reshid Pasha, Minister of Foreiga Afairs, to the note of M. Measas.

"Constantinopie, ad Redjeb, 1270, (1st April, 1854.)

"I have taken cognizance of the note which you addressed to me on March 25, with respect to your resolution to quit this capital. The Government of the Sublime Porte not having obtained from that of Greece due satisfaction in return for its just reclamations, with respect to the actual events, and the Charge d'Affaires of the Sublime Porte being obliged to quit Athens in conformity to his instructions, it is proper. Sir, that you also quit this city. I remit you, accordingly, in compliance with your demand, your passports. As from this day the diplomatic relations as well as the commercial ones are broken off between the two countries, we have come to the decision that the Hellenic Chancelleries established in the different provinces of our empire, as well as all the Greek Consuls, are to return immediately to their country. The merchants and other Hellenic subjects residing in Turkey must likewise withdraw from Constantinople; but in order to protect the interests of Greek commerce, we will grant them a delay of fifteen days. As to those who are established in the provinces, this delay will only be counted from the day of reception of the order for their departure. It is proved by positive statements that it is not in consequence of any neglect, but rather of the tolerance of the Greek Govern. shid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Afairs, to provinces, this delay will only be counted from the day of reception of the order for their departure. It is proved by positive statements that it is not in consequence of any neglect, but rather of the tolerance of the Greek Government, that our frontier provinces have been invaded. Although the Imperial Government has unquestionably the right to stop and confiscate all vessels found in our harbors, as pledges of the very considerable expenses incurred by us, my angust master thinks it corresponds better with his sense of moderation not to inflict any losses on Greek subjects in a question only regarding the Greek Government. When that government shall have returned to more equitable sentiments, taking into its consideration international rights and the rules of the jus gentium, then the occasion will have arrived for examining the question of the expenses caused by this insurrection. All Hellenic ships are, therefore, allowed to return without any hindrance, during the term fixed for them, to their own country. It has been enjoined on the proper suthorities to facilitate the departure of those Greek subjects who are poor and destitute, and to use as much indulgence as possible toward the sick and infirm. [The most Christian and civilized Government of Austria manages these things in a diagreent style—witness the expulsion of the Ticinese.] I think it expedient to repeat once more that the Hellenic Government alone has enforced upon us this decision, and that all the responsibility consequent upon it must entirely rest with Greece. "Resum Passa."

According to this order 3,000 Greeks embarked at Constantinople on the 5th of April, and we have determined the order the proper such as the Pasha of Smyrma has already published the order. Constantinople on the 5th of April, and we hear that the Pasha of Smyrna has already published the order

the Pasha of Smyrms and that city.

The Greeks inhabiting that city.

The circular addressed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the British Consuls in Turkey and Greece,

The circular addressed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe to the British Consuls in Turkey and Greece, runs as follows:

"Constantinople, Saturday, April 1, 1854.

"Sin: It has come to my knowledge that the Hellenes who have invaded the frontier provinces of Turkey are exciting the Greek subjects of the Sultan to revolt, by declaring that the Governments of France and England are ready to support them in overthrowing the authority of the Sultan. I am also informed that similar maneuvers are employed with a view to persuading people that the French and English Embassadors will give protection to all the Hellenie subjects in Turkey, as soon as the Porte—in consequence of its diplomatic and commercial rupture with Greece—shall notify its intention to expel them from the States of the Sultan. Whereas such suppositions have a tendency to encourage false hopes, to mislead well-disposed men and to aggravate, criminally, the evils inseparable from a state of war, I hasten to give you the assurance that these assertions have no foundation at all. Those who for one moment rely on falsehoods so transparent and so incompatible with common sense and facts, must be very ignorant and credulous indeed. But such is unfortunately the case everywhere, in countries where the means of publicity are only imperfectly developed. You know as well as I do, that England and France are entirely with the Sultan in the noble resistance he opposes to a violent and unjust aggression. It necessarily follows that the two allied Governments cannot view, but with painful feelings of indignation and reproductive even having the merit of being spontaneous, and which must ultimately embarrass the Porte and its slines, while it offers no other prospect but the ruin of those who thus expose their lives for so chimerical an illusion. We must pity the innocent families unfortunately implicated in the consequences of a brutal and unprincipled policy; but on our part there can exist no relations with the leaders, nor any dissimulation of the sentiments

which the conduct of a senseless party cannot fail to in spire. I have to recommend to you not to neglect any opportunity of making known the contents of this circular to all those who may be disposed to allow themselves to be misled by the false assertions which it denounces.

The populations must investigate the statement of the conductive most investigate the statement of the conductive must be statement.

The populations most immediately interested in the issue of the eastern complications are, besides the Germans, the Hungarians and Italians. It is of some consequence, therefore, to know the intentions of the diverse parties of these nations with regard to their relations toward one another. The following ar-ticle from the Turin Unione, which I translate for this purpose, will show you the views of the constitutional party in Italy, which seems to be quite prepared to sacrifice Hungary in order to recover Italian independence. The secret of the duration of the Austrian Empire is no other than this provincial egotism which blinds each people with the illusion that they can conquer their liberty at the sacrifice of their fellow-people's independence.

Empire is no other than this provincial egotism which blinds each people with the illusion that they can conquer their liberty at the sacrifice of their fellow-people's independence.

"The English journals, take great pains to give the impending war with Russia a character of liberty and European independence, while, in fact, they have nothing in view but their own commercial interests: in proof of which Lord John Russell recommends us Italians to remain quiet, and gives as to understand that Austria may one day or other become more humans. Thus he recognizes, at least, that at present she has nothing humane at all about her. Nevertheless, philanthropic England is trying to secure her allience for the triumph of the literty and independence of Europe. As to the French press, it is not free, and under the dread of receiving warnings for the first time and being suspended for the second one, it cannot but make itself the echo of what is desired by the Government. Besides, the French papers are not accustomed to consider the questions of the day on a grand scale, and undergo too much the impulse of fashion. The German liberal papers write under the pressure of the immense fear which Russia causes them and justly so, if we consider the influence she has already acquired over the two principal powers of Germany. But what do we want! The independence of Italy. As long, however, as there is talk about the territorial integrity of Turkey and European openhances as based on the treaty of Vienna, it is quite natural that we should continue to enjoy that identical status quo so contradictory to our wishes. What does Russia pretend to! To get rid of the Ottoman Empire and consequently of the equilibrium of the status quo and to revise the map of Europe. This is the very thing which we want. But it will be said that Russia wants to revise it in her own fashion. It is exactly this which may turn to our benefit, because neither France, nor England, nor Germany can tolerate this new argrandizement of the territory or influence

2. The whole course of a great river, so necessary to

"2. The whole course of a great river, so necessary to the commerce of Germany.

"In such a case Austria would no longer want Italy, as far at least as her defense is concerned, and she would concentrate about six millions of South Slavonians and four millions of Daco-Komanians, in order to associate them with three other millions of the former and about as many of the latter, who are already subject to her dominion.

"Integrity and Independence of Turkey! Two solemn paradoxes. If you understand by independence the liberty enjoyed by a nation to govern itself according to its own principles, and without the right of any foreigner to intermeddle, that independence was already much compromised by the treaty of Kainardji, and received its death-blow icolpo digraziaj from the recent treaty with the Occidental Powers. Consequently it is no longer the Saitan who govby the treaty of Kainardji, and received its death-blow (colpo digrazia) from the recent treaty with the Occidental Powers. Consequently it is no longer the Suitan who governs Turkey, but the European Powers; and from the moment that Musenimans and Christians, conquerors and conquered, are subjected to an equality before law; from the moment that the rayabs—forming four-fifths of the population—are to have arms in their hands. Turkey no longer exists, but a transformation is set on foot that cannot realize itself without violence and the most serious disorders, and without the two seets who, during four centuries, have been accustomed to detest each other, coming to blows. Then let us hear no more of the independence of Turkey, except as a fable.

"And the territorial integrity! Was it then not France and England which, in agreement with Russia, wrested from Turkey the Greek Kingdom, viz: the Peloponnesus, Attica, Bosotia, Phocis, Acarannia, Acetolia, the Island of Negroponte, etc., with a million of inhabitants! Was't not they? Is it not the French who took Algiers! Was it not France, England and Russia who gave to Egypt a half-independence! Was't not the Englishmen who, iffeen years ago, seized upon Aden, on the Red Sea! Is it not also the Englishmen who covet Egypt! And Austria that covets Bosnia and Servia! Why then speak of preserving a state of things against which all conspire, and which is unable to continue by ite own force!

"We conclude, therefore, that Russia, while intending the overthrow of Turkey, is intending a good thing; that also the Western Powers are justly inspired, if they intend to oppose the enconcluments of Russia; but if the latter powers want to gain their object, they must dispense with the diplomatic hypocrisy in which they have enveloped themselves, and must be resolved to undo Turkey and revise the map of Europe. That is the point they must come to."

THE NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

From The London Times.

At the very moment that war was declared, on the 28th of March, the Queen of England and the Emperor of the Erench gave the world a striking proof that they intended as far as possible to mitigate these evils. A declaration was simultaneously published, in the name of both Crowns, to the effect that the neutral day would be allowed to trade to the effect that the neutral fing would be anoved to trade and to cover the enemy's property, with the sole excep-tions of trade to blockaded ports, or of trade in contraband of war, or the coveyance of the officers or dispatch-es of the enemy, and it was added that the enemy's fing would not condemn neutral property, and that letters of marque would not at present be issued. This declaration, which cannot be too much considered by those who are interested in this subject at home and abroad, at once disposed of a very large class of the cases on which the legal profession had already bestowed considerable attention. It amounts, in fact, to a completa revolution in the law with respect to neutrals as administered by our maritime courts in former wars. We admit the principle that the neutral flag protects the enemy's goods; the French admit the corresponding derogation from their view of the law of nations, that the enemy's flag is not to condemn neutral property. On either side the greatest possible security is given to the neutral trade. We insist on this point, because we already perceive with regret that an attempt is made by some of the aunt-English faction in the United States to open old sores, and to misrepresent in total the policy proclaimed by the British and French Governments at the outest of this war; and at the very moment when so large a concession has been made the policy proclaimed by the British and French Governments at the outset of this war; and at the very moment when so large a concession has been made by this country to neutral interests it implies something worse than ignorance to distort these measures into a cause of hostility. The Americans are apt to say that they have adopted as a nation the principle that "free ships make "free goods." It is true they have done so by treaty with several States, but in no country has the contrary maxim been more sturdily defended by legal writers, or more strictly administered by the Admiralty Courts. Under the existing instructions, established under the declaration of the 28th of March, the right of search will be strictly confined to the search for contraband of war, the transport of which by a neutral to a belligerent is obviously inconsistent with the neutral character, and constitutes a violation of those very rights and obligations which neutral States are most interested in defending. Accordingly, the neutral States of Europe have already responded to these liberal measures of the belligerents by strict prohibitions of the export of contraband of war, and by assurances of their readiness to conform to rules which must be highly advantageous to themselves. The Americans have not the slightest ground of apprehension or complaint, for we cannot suppose that they will permit the Russian agents who are actively employed in the United States to avail themselves of the liberties of that country egaess? a cause which has the undivided support of every free people in Europe.

THE BALTIC-CAPTURE OF THE FIRST RUS-

SIAN PRIZES! The London Times of the 17th published the following telegraphic dispatch from its Copenhagen correspondent, and the information caused much excitement: "The Britsik frigate Tribuse has just returned from Admiral Plumridge's squadron, having taken fee Russian prizes

and a number of prisoners! These ships had been for some time under surveillance. They were laden with sulphur, lead, and other contraband of war-were last from Lubec, and on their way to a Russian port in the Gulf of Finland.

Napier's fleet now musters 37 soil, carrying 1,800 guns

It was rumored that three French ships-of-war would be withdrawn from the Black sea to reenforce the Baltic fleet. On the 12th the French squadron under Admiral Parseval Deschence sailed from Brest to join the fleet in the Baltic under Napier. Letters from Stockholm of the 6th confirm the statement that the Russians had dismantled all the fortifications on the islands of Aland and had retired with guns and stores to the main land. The Czar had further ordered that all pilots and men capable of bearing arms should remove from the islands to the main land of Finland, and also to remove or burn all ships and boats. This system of defense is to be pursued all along the shores of the Baltic and of the Black Sea.

THE BLACK SEA-BLOCKADE OF ODESSA. VARNA, April 1 .- The ficets have left in the direction of

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6 .- The whole fleet is now in be Black Sea.

The above are the only authentic announcements re ceived of the movements of the fleets, but our information has eked out by private dispatches. It was rumored that the bulk of the feet had gone to Sevastopol: but it was

more likely it had gone to Odessa. Correspondence from the latter port says, of date 1st: "We are here in a state of great excitement. For several days past we have seen many French and English sails. They probably intend blockading us, for they don't leave the spot, but keep always in sight. Large masses of troops are being con-centrated here. Our garrison here is at this moment twenty thousand strong, and besh men arrive every day from Bessarabla. By all this, it is quite clear that our place is not going to be evacuated, but defended. We have made up our minds here for the worst, and several families have already retired inland. The forts are all armed, and tents are pitched for the troops in the outskirts of the city. Our trade is at an end, and prices are becoming ruinously high. The English Consul-General was still here up to yesterday (31st.) The Russian troops in the Debredja must be entirely virtualed from this place-

hence its importance in this war.

March 27, the frigates Sidon, Firebrand and Magellan were detailed for the purpose of intercepting the supplies which the Russians may attempt to convey to their troops now they have crossed the Danube. They had orders to seize all ships found in communication with the Russian

Thessaly are ordered to search all vessels suspected of having munitions of war on board, and to seize those in which they may be discovered. Ionian vessels carrying passengers without passports are also to be seized.

According to mercantile letters from Constantinople of April 6, Baron Bruck has issued orders to all Austrian vessels to quit Constantinople. Probably the order relates only to Austrian vessels of war in order to avoid the impertunities of the Turks that they should join the allied fleets in the Black Sea.

FROM THE DANUBE.

The Oest Deutsche Post of 10th learns from the seat of war that the tete-du-pont at Chernavoda has been taken by sterm. Eight thousand Russians attempted to storm Rassova, but were repulsed. On April 2, the attack was renewed. Seven thousand five hundred men had been landed to reenforce Varua. The Cronstadt Satellite of the 4th announced the passage of the Danube at Simnitze by Turks on March 27. It was further rumored that the Turks had taken Turna, and were advancing in the rear of the Russians. No pitched battle had taken place up to April 9, either at Rassova or Silistria, but much fighting and cannonading had been going on, from March 30 to April 7, in which time the list of killed and wounded, es-

pecially of the Russians, was much augmented.

The absence of recent authentic accounts from the Danube-which has appeared so remarkable to the publicwas considered sufficiently explained by the bad state of the roads in the Dobrodja, and by the care which both commanders take to prevent from transpiring any notice of their movements that may give a clue to the important operations which they contemplate. It was however regarded as certain that Omer Pasha would not incur the hazard of a great battle until the allies should be in force in his rear. This would soon be the case, as the English and French were arriving daily from Malta and Toulon. To the 7th instant Mustapha Pasha was master of Chernawoda and Kustendje to the north of Trajan's wall, and stood with his main force of 50,000 at Karrassu, on the south side of that defense, and about midway between the Danube and the Black Ses. Omer has been in personal consultation with Mustapha, and a division of the were supporting his right wing. The Russians had appeared before both Chernawoda and Kustendje, but in small force. They continued to make constant reconnoisances between Rassova and Silistria but not attempting any serious movement. The cannonade of Giurgevo from Rustchuk was recommenced on April 2d. According to accounts current in Bucharest, the Turks were accumulating bridge materials at points opposite the mouths of the Shyl, the Aluta, at Rustshuk, and between Czaritsa and

Kalafat is again full of men, the present garrison numbering 40,000. A correspondent writing from within the walls, date March 31, says the Turks would advance from the shelter of the fortress in about ten days, as they were only waiting for the grass to spring as forage for their only waiting for the grass to spring as forage for their horses. The Turkish camp was healthy; provisions were abundant. On the 6th of April the Anglo-French declara-tion of war against Russia was read to the troops at Kala-fat, and was saluted with a hundred salvos of artillery and three rounds of musketry. The news of the declaration of war created immense excitement at Bucharest, and in consequence Baron Budberg, the Russian Governor of the Danubian Provinces, had ordered all persons connected with the diplomatic agencies of the Western Powers to quit the Principalities within eight days.

THE RUSSIAN PASSAGE OF THE DANUBE.

From the Supplement Extraordinary of the Journal of St. Petersbur This journal of the 6th of April contains a long report the Emperor from Gen. Prince Gorchakoff, commanding the 3d, 4th and 5th corps of Infantry, giving the details of the occupation of the right bank of the Danube by the Russian troops. The report commences by enumerating the troops employed in the operation. It states that the passage before Galatch was intrusted to Aid-de-Camp Gen. Loders, who had at his disposal 24 battalions, 8 squadrons, 6 sotus as and 64 pieces of artillery. Prince Gorchakoff gives the following as the total of the troops under his command: 14 battalions, 16 squadrons, 6 sotus and 44 pieces of artillery. He then proceeds to state as follows:

"Lieutenant General Oushaoff had orders to force the passage of the Danubea Little above the successor."

pieces of artillery. He then proceeds to state as follows:

"Lieutenant-General Oushakoff had orders to force the passage of
the Danube a little above the promoutory of Tebetal, to carry the
Turkial batteries established opposite that promounty, and, after
having security established himself on the right bank, to assist, by
demonstrations against Tuischa and Isakcha, the operations of the
trought to be directed upon Galatch and Brailow.

"The time for the passage before Galatch Brailow and Isakch, was
fixed for the night of the light of March. The order was given to proceed to the construction of bridges as soon as the Isakcha of troops
are the strong bridge to the content of the decorClaim of the strong decreased and the strong demonstration squint Historia, with a detachment of two battalous of the
antity, two pieces of cannon, six pieces of Wallachian artillery, two
squadrons of the Regiment of Lancer of Olviopol, and two pieces of
light horse strillery.

santry, two pieces of cannot, at precessing the property of the Regiment of Lancers of Olviopol, and two pieces of light horse artillery.

This demonstration was strended with full success. A part of the Turkish position was destroyed by the fire of our artillery which disabled three of their pieces of cannon, and they removed the rest.

The storm rared so heavily apon these three points that it was necessary to defer the passage of the river till the lith.

Lastry in order to lead the Turks into error spon the precise point of the passage of our troops, I gave orders on the 10th, at a o'clock in the afternoon, for our batteries established on the left bank of the Danube and the left of Vyndon to open a strong fire along the arm of Matchin. These batteries bad been erected with remarkable talent by Add-of-Cann General Schilders.

In addition to the cross-dring, the gun-sloop No. 22 was brought on the 10th to the rount of the Island of Vyndon in order to the against the right bank of the Danube, above the arm of Matchin. The unified action of these two batteries was successful. The batteries of the enemy opposite the arm of Matchin were usually in early the lock although their fire was adminished, it was maintained an alighbitish.

ightfall.
On the 11th of March, at daybreak, General Laders becan the

On the 10h of March, at daybreak, General Laders becan the peace before Chalatch. The Purks did not expect as in that direction to that upon this point the operation did not meet with any restatence. A post of Turkish horsemen, established upon the right bank, immediately rook to dight. At the village of Anakii, upon which the advanced guard of our flanks directed themselves, there were only 30 horsemen and, in a satirnials which took place with them, a Coscark was wounded.

"As soon as the first body of troops had passed before Galaich steps were taken for the construction of a bridge, but the operation could not be finalled till 3 o'clock in the morning of the 18th is consequence of the violence of the wind.

"On the 12th Gen. Luders give orders to his advanced guard, under the command of Lient. Gen. de Grotenhjelm, to proceed in the direction of the village of Garvan, but without detactions of the side.

der the command of Lieur. Gen de Grotenhjelm, to proceed in the direction of the village of Gravan, her without detaching from the banks of the river the main body of trong, which were gradually being transported in bosts, until the formation of the bridge, which population proceeded very slively, in consequence of the vind.

On the 19th the bridge was ready which enabled the troops to brust their equipments and their program and provisions. The ad-

bring their equipments and their totage and provisions. The ad-vanced geard trached Garvan without obtacle, and entered into communication with the troops of the detachment of Scallow, which already occupied Matchin.

On the 14th the greater part of the detachment was established

On the late of Braker, two batalious of infantry ione of the since of infantry of Prags, and one of that of the Chasseurs of inneat of infantry of Prags, and one of that of the Chasseurs of mose) were appointed to defend the island of Vyudous. All the ones upon that allow were placed under the command of Major-peras Prince Ournessed, belonging to the enite of your Innertial spects. The cannonade of the 16th of March, by determining the sittle of the enemy's batteries, rave us the apportunity, by reason the delay of the peasage will set day, to increase our intermediate theries on the science of Vyudous during the night of the 16th. One the morning of the 16th of March a cannonade was executed, if caused it to be stopped immediately afterward, as the Turks did received.

at I caused it to be scoped immediately afterward, as the Turks did treply to it.

At I o'close is the afternoon, our batteries having recommenced to the with redenhied activity, the troops proceeded to force the seal. The strack was intrusted to the command of Alide-Comp-en, Ectables, Chief of the Staff.

At the chool in the afternoon three battalians of the regiment of Taxones, two companies of the introduction of Sap-res, deep because it the light battery, No. 8, and 50 Cossocks of the giment No. 25 of Cossocks of the Bon de Zaroshine, who had been reclosaive embarted in small beats, left the place of embartation and singleg and cries of "Harrah" and following the course of the zurbe, arrived happing at Gibiobat.

During the passage of our troop the batteries of the enemy, had sen affered and no one was to be seen, so that it might have been elleved that the Turks had completely abandoned their fortifica-

Ald-de-Camp Gen. Kotzebne formed, under the command of

And de Camp Gen. Keyseene formed, under the command of Major-General Vessellitaky a chain of sharp-shootes with the first men who landed, so that, covered by them, the infantry who landed might form column by companies. Preceding this chain in person, he advanced upon the road to Matchin.

Simultaneously with this movement, he sent Major-General Boutarline, who acted as Quartermaster-in-Chief, with a few Greek volunteers, to a battery shandoned by the enemy on the left of the route, in order to re-innoutre the territory. The Turks preserved the sitence of death, and not one showed himself; but hardly had Major-General Boutsurine entered the battery with his volunteers than the salemy, concealed in a ravine behind the battery, and us the deep introchiments which connected it with the other batteries, opened a manchenia fire [of masketry. By order of Add-de-Camp General Kotzebue, our chain of sharp-shooters haited and returned Major-Major fire.

Rotzebue, our chain of sharp shouters haited and returned the enemy's fire.

The construction of the bridge which was confided to Major-General Schipaked, commander of the list brigade of the 3d division of light cavairy, was commenced at the time of the description of the track.

The enemy having perceived the movement of the sections of the bridge foward the point for its establishment, directed upon the latter a camenade from the principal battery of the bank foward the Dunnie, which it was impossible for us to allence, in consequence of the disposition of the place.

Then out are neighbor to be been laided was sent it advance.

and, joining its fire to that of the batteries of the Island of Vyndola began to pour grapeshot upon the batteries of the nearest bank, be hind which were posted men armed with muskets and the infantry

the enemy.

At the same time arrangements were made to complete the

"At the same time arrangements were made to complete the bridge.

"At the o'clock in the evening two battalians of the regiments of "At 6 o'clock in the evening two battalians of the regiments of Chasseurs of Lubhin and two pieces of cannon were sent to the right bank to receiver the three battalions which had already landed.

The enemy dired from two points until an advanced peoind of the night, as though started the Thraks, having formed in line of lattic on their right flank opened a fire of masketry, which did not do as any harm, as much because of the distance as in consequence of the position of our infantry, which was as posted as to be covered by small ravines. During the whole night the detachment remained is observation, white a portion of the troops were engaged in the coastraction of the bridge.

"During the same night two pieces of the light battery Na. 3 were transparted to the right bank.

"The gross-loops which had proceeded along the left bank befor the commencement of the descent were employed to clear that part of the right hank where the landing was to be effected. While it took piece these shops were placed across the river, in order to over the stablishment of the bridge, and to retain the pointcose, the analysis were hard across the river, in order to over the stablishment of the bridge, and to retain the pointcose, the analysis of the troops the steam vessel, the Proth, Affer the first landing of the troops the steam vessel, the Proth,

After the first landing of the troops the steam vessel, the Proth, we efficacions assistance in the renaturation of the bridge by cowing pentours and assisting in the transport of troops and articlery. The stablishment of the bridge having proceeded very directly in sequence of the contrary wind and the strength of the carteral last two battalions of the regiment of Chasseuty of Lubbin were negotified on the Lab of March at saybreak to the right bank of the rubb by mean of boths.

he means of binds.

the might from the lith to the 12th of March, the enemy do
the might from the lith to the 12th of March, the enemy do
to encurred his batteries and retired upon Matchin. Our
trid posts were sent forward, and our troops occupied the bat-Estimety executed his batteries, and retired upon Materia. Stranged pasts were sent forward, and our troops occupied the batteries abandoned by the enemy.

In the high from he 12h to the 13th, having received from the Island of Vandola a report from Major Gatera Prince Outcoment. Beland of Vandola a report from Major Gatera Prince Outcoment. Beland of Vandola a report from Major Gatera Prince Outcoment. Belanding to the miss of the entering of the enter of your impression manner. It is deserted at 7 o'clored, the fact that we make the fact that he should be for mediate books, of the last battalions from the right bank, and has they should be founded, and also the transport of the regiment No. 8 of the Cossoaks of contest, and also the transport of the regiment No. 8 of the Cossoaks of contest, and also the transport of the regiment No. 8 of the Cossoaks of the Cosso

he score. Thirty men, also, were wounded. Mai the second Cap aim of Artillery Polionimisty, and six man received continuous, the fortner not of a serious nature.

On the lift of March, at daylersak Lieutemant-General Ousehakoff began to force the passage of the Danabe. The gan stoops and two hatteries on the bank openual tire, which was profounded till It o'clock, and silenced the Tarkshi battery. The Turks having ceased when the tendence of the tendence of

This c. Chasseurs reached the arm of Somovo without any obstruc-me, but at that point they emounted an obstante resistance, the profite bank being occupied by the enemy. Lieuteonart-deacers and the control of the control of the control of the control of the segme, and directed the sharp-blooders to occupy the bank of the erm of the river. The Chasseurs has advanced rapidly, and the nemy precipitately took dight, without having had time to destroy

arm of the tiver. The Chassents then advanced rapady, at the enemy precipitately took dight, without having had time to destroy the bridge.

After these incidents the two battalions of the Regiment of Mohlieff who had advanced toward the enemy's battery on the shore, to take possession of it, were received with a tro of minderly and artillery. Our soldiers advanced with theme bravery, the others in front, and the first inclosure was immediately carried by the bayonet, but behind them were two enterochinents, shielded on one side of the Danube, on the other by marshes, and beyond them was acrong closed fortification.

"The Tarks defended this point with desperation. The battalions of the Regiment of Mohlieft boddy rushed to the assault one afour the other. Three battalions of the Reciment of Smolensk were sent to strengthen the attack. The firing and the combat at close quarters leaved till 8 officies in the evening but it last at the fortifications of the enemy were carried, and nine broose cannon taken and 150 prisoners, among whom was the commander of the battery. The rest of the garrison, with the exception of those who succeeded in excepting, were put to death with the bayoner.

"On our side we had 400 men killed and wounded." Among the latter are Col. Tageinstand, commander of the Battery. The safter are Col. Tageinstand, commander of the factory. The safter of the Garrison, with the exception of those who succeeded in excepting were put to death with the bayoner.

"On our side we had 400 men killed and wounded." Among the latter are Col. Tageinstand, commander of the factory, each altern officers were killed and if younded.

"On the 12th of March a part of the flotila was towed along the Danube to Cape Theiral, and the satabilishment of the bridge was commenced.

Danube to Cape Tehelal, and the establishment of the draige was commenced.

"The Turks, alarmed at the loss which they had experienced on the preceding evening, evacuated Tultchs, and the lard upon Babadag. The brigade of Chasseurs of the 7th Division of Infantry occupied Tultchs as we'll as the Turkish notifies ions surrounding the town.

"It was thus that the passage of the Danube was simultaneously effected upon three points by our tropy effected upon three points by our tropy.

"I consider it a sourced duty to hear witness before your Imperial Majority that all the tropy who took part in the operation, from the general to the simple soldier, were half of ador and interplatity. All crossed the fiver and advanced held of yound the enemy, to the joy our sound of sonis and our national and traditional cry of "Hurrah".

FROM THE INDEPENDENT PRINCIPALITIES. All was quiet in Montenegro. Armaments continued to be made, it is true, but as yet the country has not been ormally called to arms, as has hitherto been the custom at

the commencement of a campaign.

The entrance of the Austrians into Servia, although it has possibly occurred, is not confirmed.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION. The expulsion of the Greeks from the Furkish territory is oing on, but a private dispatch states that Greek subjects

ho profess the Latin faith will be allowed to remain.

From Syra, April 8, a dispatch states that the Greeks had been beaten at Amiro, where they lost 300 in killed. Dissensions prevailed among their leaders, who begin to accuse each other of treachery. M. Metaxa, ex-Minister at Constantinople, had arrived at Athens. Neither the English, French, Austrian nor Swedish Ministers assisted at the Te Deum on April 6, the anniversary celebration of

DUSSIAN MOVEMENTS. Additional reserves are called out to the extent of 120,-

A letter in The Cologne Gazette, from Königsberg, 9th, ates that the Prussian authorities have received an official notice from Russia that a corps of Russian troops, in two divisions, with 80 pieces of artillery, will take up a position between Memel and Suwalki. The frontier of ussia is closed to all but Russians.

The Czar is to reside, during the war, alternately at

Revel and St. Petersburg. The Grand Duke, (eldest son,) is to proceed to Helsingfors, and the Duke Constantine will assume the command of a division of the Russian fleet, which, protected by 800 pieces of cannon, will anchor within the fortified seven islands of Sweaborg. There are no Russian ships of war before Revel, because the fortifions of that city do not sufficiently protect a fleet. Russia has offered to equip, to the value of 300 ronbles.

very Esthonian gentleman who will enter the army. A report was current that the Grand Duke Alexander. the heir-presumptive to the Russian crown, is about to visit

Germany, and to make a long stay, in the first instance at Berlin, and afterward at Darmstadt.

One mode of defending the entrance of Cronstadt is

new and dangerous. Strong iron chests, charged with powder and other combustible materials, are sunk in the hannel, and connected by wires to a galvanic battery. Above the chests is some machinery which, on being touched by the keel of a passing vessel, completes the galvanic circuit and explodes the mine. A hundred of these dangerous inventions are sunk in the narrow entry of

FROM TURKEY.

Fifteen thousand troops were daily expected at Constantinople from Egypt, who will immediately on arrival be forwarded to Batun under the escort of English and French steamers.

Some excitement was manifested at Constantinople, and the new Mufti was insuited, April 3. The declaration of war by the allies reached Constantinople on the 5th, and the Porte was about to issue a manifesto in consequence. Lord Stratford had addressed to the British Consuls a circular condemning the Greek insurrection. Accounts from Constantinople of the 5th mention that the city was illuminated in honor of the Turkish victories in Dobrodja. On the other hand. Nicholas had sent an autograph letter. accompanied by his portrait set in diamonds, to Gorchakeff, in recognition of the feat of crossing the Danube.

FROM ASIA. Accounts from Erzerum state that Zarif Pasha, General-

-Chief of the army of Anatolia, arrived at Kars on 6th of March, and had been received, with the greatest enthusiasm. The army was being supplied with money, ammunition and clothes, so that the ensuing campaign would open under better auspices than that which closed so disasously in December. Artillery was to be sent as early as the state of the roads would permit, but, at present, with some feet in depth of snow in the valleys and the face of the country a mass of mud and melting ice, military operations were impossible. Kurshid Pasha (Gen. Guyon was still carnestly occupied in disciplining the forces. It is stated that the whole Russian army is concentrated at Gumri, (Alexandropol,) which they are fortifying very strongly, so that should the Russians confine themselves to defensive warfare, the capture of Gumri must precede all attempts at aggressive movements on the part of the Otto man commander. The voluntary service of the Arab and Kurdish tribes is continually offered to the service of the

on March 21, oranging its grant of a complete victory gained by the Circassians over the Russians. Early in March the Circassians, provided with aross and ammunition, attacked the Russians, and after a severely contested battle, drow-them into their castles on the coast. These castles were sufrom the interest of the control of The Sampson further reports that the Circussians fell on the garrisons who were retreating from two hill-forts, and put them to the sword. The Circussian coast is at present for

VICTORY IN THE CAUCASUS!

The English steamer Sampson, which had been survey-ing on the coast of Circassia, returned to Constantinople

on March 21, bringing tidings of a complete victory gained

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was not in session. The Easter holidays had passed over much as usual. Advices from the seat of war were anxiously looked for.

Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston and Sir Hamilton Seymour were guests of the Lord Mayor of London at a Seymour were guests of the Lord Mayor of London at a Seymour were guests of the Lord Mayor of London at a speech, but said little that we need repeat.

a speech, but said little that we need repeat.

Seymour were guests of the Lord Mayor of London at a banquet given on Monday exching, 17th. They each make a speech, but said little that we need repeat.

At Stockport the anticipated strikes have taken place. Ten to twelve thousand operatives have ceased work.

The Greek firms in London, Liverpool, and Manchester were reported to have contributed funds in aid of the lasurrection against Turkey. The Manchester firms were said to have subscribed 110,000 sterling.

Henry U. Addington has resigned his office of Unde Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has been raised to the rank of a Privy Conneillor. Mr. Addington we Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has been raised to the rank of a Privy Conneillor. Mr. Addington we Secretary of Legation at Washington in 1822. He is as ceeded as Secretary by Mr. Edmond Hammond.

Major Francis Stawiarski, of the Polish army, kad offeed to the Earl of Aberdeen, to raise a Polish legion to serie with the allied land force in Tarkey. A cold reply from a Mr. Dawkins, Secretary to his lordship informs Major Stawiarski that his offer is "referred to the Secretary of "State for War and Colonies.

The precise day is not yet fixed, but there is no longer any doubt that the new Crystal Palace at Sydens am will be opened by the Queen toward the end of May.

Mr. Holford, a rich merchant, who long resided in the Regent's Park London, died on the 9th, and bequeathed his large fortune to the prince of Wales. It is said that Mr. Holford was an American.

The American clipper-ship Chariot of Fame, which has made two voyages as one of Train & Co.'s packets between Boston and Liverpool, has been purchased by Bowman, Grinnell & Co., and is intended to form one of their New-York and Liverpool, has been purchased by Sir John Franklin.

The American clipper-ship Chariot of Fame, which has made two voyages as one of the best at Syden and the Peak of Teneriffe.

The ship Rainbow, now on the berth at Liverpool, for the West India mail-steamer Ley Plaza arrived at Southampton 18th. The Br

the geologist, who had been visiting Madeira and the Peak of Teneriffe.

The ship Cambria, Perry, master, from New-Orleans to Cork, had arrived at Queenstown, with three of the crew of the shipwrecked British bark Westminster from Honduras to Cork, they being the only survivors of a crew of eleven. One of the rescued, named William Carr, died of exhaustion on board the Cambria; the other two., Alexander Ross and John Ramsay, were landed at Queenstown.

A letter from Malta, of April 9, says: "By the Indiamial the news came via Ceylon, that the Ruesians have signed a commercial treaty with Japan, which throws open the trade of that country. The Americans, it would appear, have not been very homorably treated by the Russian squadron in those seas, who rather eleverly succeeded in getting the treaty which in all justice is due to the Americans, and this after they had been lent coals, "A.c., by the Americans in China. If it had not been for this kindness on the Americans part, it is doubtful if the Russians could have got so early to Japan."

FRANCE.

The Ministeur publishes a law increasing the military contingent for 1854, from 80,000 to 140,000 men. Marshal St. Arnand. Commander-in-Chief of the French army of the East, left Paris on the 15th, for Marseilles.

Messey. Leroy. Chabrel & Co., bankers, Paris, whose suspension of payments we recently announced, have offered to pay all claims with interest, within twelve months. The house will probably resume business in a few days.

The accounts of the Bank of France for the month ending on 15th, showed an increase in the stock of bullion of \$15,000,000, partly in consequence of the state of exchanges, and partly owing to the numerous small subscriptions paid in on account of the loan. The Moniteur slee publishes the official returns of the indirect taxes and revenues of France for the first quarter of 1854. These returns give the amount at 1%, 165,000 frances, against 199, 600,000 frances in the corresponding quarter of last year. The returns are considered satisfactory.

Three screw line-of-battle ships, on the model of the Napoleon, are now being built, to be called the Ville de Nantes, Ville de Lyons, and Ville de Bordeaux.

On the 14th, there was a rumor in Paris that the garrison was under arms, but the Bourse showed no indication of distrust. Several arrests were however made.

Prayers had been ordered in all the Jewish Synagogues for success of the French arms against the Russians.

SPAIN. From Madrid, April 11, it is announced that Lord How-den, the British Embassador, has addressed a note to the Spanish Government, requiring that it shall close its perta against Russian privateers, if Russia issues letters of

arque.

M. Llorente had resigned. Reports from the Captain-General of Cuba to March t, and from the Captain-General of Porto Rico to 15th, recent that perfect tranquillity prevails in both islands.

PORTUGAL.

The Cortes were to remain open till the 16th May.
Several meetings of a Commission to promote legitimase commerce and suppress the slave trade on the east coat of Africa, by means of a joint stock company, upon the plan of the English East India Company, had been held at Lisbon, with the sanction of the Portuguese Government. Commissioners had been appointed by the Government to take part in the proceedings of the company.

The grape-vines appeared generally to be in a most healthy state than last year.

ITALY.

SARDINIA.—The Parlamento of Turin, of 10th, contains some particulars relative to the arrest of the Duke of Valentino. The Prince was imprisoned, with his sid-de-camp, in the Sardinian fortress of Villafranca. Twenty-three persons were arrested by the National Guard at Mentone; eleven of the prisoners were held for trial, and the other twelve liberated. The Duke had deciared that he was invited to the Principality by a deputation of four persons, who assured him that the whole population would rise in his favor. After his arrest the people searched his carriage in the hope of finding in it proclamations or other documents, but all they found was a bag of money. The Duke was afterward liberated, and had returned by France.

BELGIUM.

The ratifications of the literary and commercial treaty of the 22d August 1852, and of the treaty of commerce of February 27, 1854, between France and Belgium, were exchanged at Brussels on 13th.

DENMARK.

There are two versions given of the cause of the late Ministerial crisis in Copenhagen; the first is, that the Danish Minister of War—failing to obtain the King's consent to obtain the dismissal of Licut. Colonel Andra, who was formerly President of the "Volkesthing," and is still a member of the "Landthing," as well as Professor Hall, the Provisional Deputy of the Minister of Justice, as Additor of the Army—himself resigned, as did the other Ministers. The other version is, that the resignation was caused by Sir Charles Napier's visit to the King. It was reported that the Government refused to permit Danish pilots to steer English shipsof-war. When Sir Charles Napier threatened to protest against this personally to the King, the Ministers declared that his Majesty was sick and could not be seen. Napier persisted, obtained an interview, as gained his point. Hence the resignation of the discomfit Ministry.

Ministry.

Prince Vasa, son of King Gustavus IV of Sweden, who abdicated in 1809, has, as representative of the ducal line of Holstein-Gontorp, issued a protest against the treaty of London of May, 1852, which settled the question of the Danish succession. The Danish Government is preparing a memorandum in refutation of the Prince's pretensions-Prince Vasa is a Lieutenant Field-Marshal in the Austrian army, and is known never to have given up his claims to the Swedish throne, which are perbaps more apparent than those to the Danish throne. As a London paper says: "In "the vicinsitudes and new combinations produced by a "long war, it is not impossible that these pretensions of "the Prince may acquire a value, and become a useff "lever in the hands of the allies." nistry. Prince Vasa, sop of King Gustavas IV of Sweden, who

SWEDEN.

FREE IMPORT OF FLOUR. The Stockholm Gazette of April 5th, publishes a decree permitting the free importation of corn and flour until the end of July, after which date the former duties will be imposed.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The semi-official Correspondenz announces that the obtiers made by Austria to the points introduced by Pra-